

COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

EQUAL RIGHTS, HONEST AGENTS, AND AN ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE.

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Vol. I.]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1825.

[No. 393.]

Extract of a Letter from Washington to the Editor.

"The mountain is delivered of seven, no, not seven mice, but seven full grown Congressmen, most of them good and true Adams and Claymen, who are to enquire and true presentment make of certain offences against the peace and dignity of the Honorable H. Clay, done by a certain George Kremer, who not having the fear of the said Hon. H. Clay before his eyes, nor his fearful denunciations of vengeance on the 'dastard, liar, infamous columniator, &c. &c.' dared to say and still say, that the said H. Clay has gone over to Adams, and made his old enemy his new friend. Whether Mr. Kremer will answer to this American Star Chamber is not for me to say. If he does, I 'reckon' he will come off badly. A Jacksonian in the hands of Adams and Claymen, heaven protect him. The committee are Messrs. Forsyth, McLane, Webster, Taylor, Rankin, and two others whose names I cannot recollect.

There is but one man in Washington, who does not shew the most anxious solicitude as to the result of the proceedings of Congress on Wednesday next; and that man is Andrew Jackson. Although that day will place him in the highest station on this earth, or send him home to superintend the domestic concern of his little farm, he seems to be no more concerned about it than the most retired man in the country. Four days will make him the greatest man on the earth, or an American farmer equal in consequence only to you or me; his friends look to the determination of this great question with the utmost solicitude, he with the same anxiety and composure that he would on an every day occurrence. "Great is" Andrew Jackson.

Peter Force (we know not whether it is a real or a ridiculous name) has had the impudence and audacity to misrepresent the speech of Mr. Jackson on the question of Clay's corruption. The intelligence did not do this. None but an Adams paper could not but have been so base.

The Chances.

Adams claims the Six Yankee States by force of inheritance—and Four Western States, bought of Clay, making Ten! Then he says, he can buy New-York, 11—and Maryland, 12—and if he can succeed in the purchase of North Carolina, he will be President—14!!

JACKSON has in virtue of the love of the People—8 Western States—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, South Carolina—12 If Indiana or North Carolina votes for him; or Illinois, or New-York, he will be elected.

Which is the best chance? The leaning of Crawford's States decides the ballot. Georgia and Virginia, prefer JACKSON to Adams, and JACKSON WILL BE OUR

Next President!!!

Huzza for the Hero!

The 9th February, 1825.

This day commences, in the House of Representatives of the United States, the decisive and awful struggle between the People, on the one hand, contending for their rightful sovereignty—and the LEADING MEN, CABINET CANDIDATES, and INTRIGUERS, on the other, attempting to perpetuate a rule of succession and heirship to the Presidency, and the non-existence of the PEOPLE in the choice of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

This day is to determine—Whether the PEOPLE shall rule—or an Aristocracy of the Government enslave them.

No longer a dispute between individuals—no longer a contest between Candidates, it is now a solemn—an awful question of principle—justice—and right!

If the President of the United States is now to nominate and elect his successor,—the practice is confirmed; and the fungus of corruption becomes a feature of deformity on the face of the Constitution. This will be seen by the result. If a minority Candidate is elected, the death-blow is given to the Liberties of the People, and the right of suffrage is a mockery, subjecting the American name and our Institutions, to derision and contempt. If the Secretary of State succeeds now—the Sox of that Secretary should immediately be entitled the PATROR or WALES. The Adams Family should be anointed with Royalty. A Diadem should glitter on the scowling brows of this malignant son of an ambitious Father. The horrible prostitution should be called by its right name. Not a President by Right, but a Usurper by corruption, he should be called KING; and his Heirs should inherit the throne forever.

But the reverse of this gloomy and degrading picture, is, thank God, the most likely to occur, notwithstanding the Unholy and blasting Influence, on which the enemies of their Country found their hopes of the election of the Son of the Tyrant of the Reign of Terror, and the pretended Apostate from the ranks of

Federal Tyranny.—In the Election of the Major Candidate, a detested system of intrigue and mal-government will be overthrown—the doctrines of Seventy-Six renovated and confirmed—and the People's Rights cemented forever, beyond the danger of prostration.

This is the season of reflection. The People ought to view the HORRIBLE CONSPIRACY (now about being consummated, or destroyed, in the House of Representatives,) in its true light.—A bargain is made between JOHN Q. ADAMS and HENRY CLAY; that if the latter will cause the former to be elected, Mr. Adams will cause Mr. Clay to come into the REGULAR LINE, of SUCCESSION by appointing him Secretary of State. On these terms Mr. Clay's friends in the House agree to BETRAY THE WEST, and sink their Constituents to the baseness of a drove of swine, whom they will sell to the highest bidder.

We ask the question—Can a man who might possibly be so elected be a Rightful President? Is he not an USURPER? Is he not corrupt in his heart, and what could be expected from such an Usurper, but bloodshed, tyranny, and civil War? Would the PEOPLE SUBMIT? We say no!—If they would, they and their Posterity forever, would deserve to endure all the horrors from which the Hero of Orleans rescued the People of that menaced City in 1813.

But this cannot be—no more than it can be that a "dastard, liar, infamous columniator, &c. &c." like JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and a "Columniator," like HENRY CLAY, can overcome a whole People, and shout defiance and scorn in their faces, as to a passive mob of inert slaves—as hinds, negroes, and quadrupeds, made to endure the lash, and crouch to the yoke of the master.

THIS DAY will long be remembered in the annals of our Country, as the FOULEST or the FAIREST DAY since the 8th January 1815.

THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS will be the most honorable or the most infamous in our annals; and this day will decide their character.

The principle on which the House votes to-day, is—that in choosing JACKSON, they allow 130 votes to be a greater expression of popular opinion, than one vote; for the difference between 99 and 84 is this same principle of the superiority of 130 votes over one. If Adams could succeed, it would be the triumph of one vote over

One Hundred and Thirty!!

Daring Robbery.

We are informed, that yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, two villains entered the office of Mr. Benson, exchange broker, in Third street, a few doors south of Market street, and after knocking him down, proceeded to rifle his drawers of the gold and bank notes which they contained. A gentleman, an officer, we are told, in one of the banks, coming in, they knocked him down, and then made their escape.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

From the Common Place of a Recluse—No. 2.

The Law of nature is nothing else but the law of general reason; or those obligations of duty from reason and conscience, on one individual to another, antecedent to any particular law derived from the social compact, or even actual consent. On this account it is called the Law of Nature; and because there are very rarely to be found any parties to such a state with regard to each other, except independent nations, therefore it is called the Law of nations. One nation to another, is just as man to man in a state of nature. Keeping this in view, a person of integrity will pass as a judgment on subjects of this kind, by consulting his own heart, as by turning over books and systems. The chief use of book and systems is to apply the principle to particular cases and suppositions differently classed, and to point out the practice of nations in several minute and special particulars, which unless ascertained by practice, would be very uncertain and ambiguous.

There are many things which ought to be treated with contempt and mockery, through fear of giving them weight, and making them too important, by seriously debating them. Nothing more is due to vanity than derision; and it belongs to truth to smile, because it is cheerful, and to despise its enemies, because it is assured of victory. It is true that we ought to be careful that the railery be not low and unworthy of the truth; but if that is taken care of, and we can make use of it with address and delicacy, it is a duty to do so.

Injuries done, or supposed to be done, by those with whom we are nearly connected, and from whom we expect every act of friendship, wound more deeply than those done by strangers or persons unknown. This is so generally true, that differences between near relations, if they come to a certain height and are publicly known, are scarcely ever thoroughly reconciled. They may be apparently or imperfectly taken away; the wire may

be skinned over, but it still rankles at bottom, and upon the slightest touch is ready to break anew.

Every one must be sensible of the difficulty of distinguishing resemblances from theft; and that frequently a seeming want of originality, arises not from barrenness and timidity of genius, but from inevitable necessity, and the nature of things—that the works of those who profess an art, whose essence is imitation, must needs be stamped with a close resemblance to each other, since the objects, material or inanimate, extraneous or internal, which they all imitate, he openly to the observation of all, and are all perfectly similar.—Descriptions therefore that are faithful and just, must be uniform and alike; the first copy may be, perhaps, entitled to the praise of priority, but a succeeding one certainly ought not to be condemned for plagiarism.

Bacon in his Novum Organum, divides the human genius into two sorts; men of dry distinct heads, cool imaginations, and keen application;—they easily apprehend the difference of things, are masters in controversy, and excel in confutation;—and these are the most common. The second sort are men of warm fancies, elevated thought and wide knowledge; they instantly perceive the resemblances of things, and are poets or masters in science, invent arts, and strike out new light wherever they carry their views.

It was the fate of Rome to have scarce an intermediate age, or single period of time, between the rise of arts and fall of liberty. No sooner had that nation begun to lose their roughness and barbarity of manners, and learn of Greece to form their heroes, their orators, and poets on a right model, than by their unjust attempt upon the liberty of the world, they justly lost their own. With their liberty, they lost not only their eloquence, but even their style and language itself. The poets who afterwards arose among them, were unnatural and forced plants. Their two most finished, who came last, and closed the scene, were plainly such as had seen the days of liberty, and felt the sad effects of its departure.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

The Unique.

No. 1.

"A singular fellow, this! He holds his 'Humour paramount, and scores compliance 'With the ways of men.'"

A singular title, the reader will exclaim for a periodical paper. True, and it is for this reason I choose it. The critics laughed and sneered and joked not a little upon the title of one of my former works, and after running over a page or two, threw it by, to gather the cobwebs and dust of the neglect of the age; but who knows in after times but the book may be picked up by some solitary student, who brushing off the mould of time, may open its pages, and cry, "here is a precious fellow." Is this should happen, I shall be content, as the members of the House of Lords are, when they have it not in their power to be non-content with the injurious pleasure of his Majesty; for after all, what is the world but a tyrant, to win a smile from whose face the humble author spends his days and nights in vain, and expires looking to posterity for justice.

I know not how it happened, but I was always a singular fellow.—A Unique—unmatched in the world, and without a sympathy for its ways or humours. I had a longing for the praise of men after my death, and cared little for their esteem and applause, as it came warm from their lips. It is a strange faculty of the mind that; but I had it like a disease upon me, and how could I help it! There it was—pature had marked the Leopard with his spots, and who could wash them out.

A friend once attempted to persuade me that Nature did not fashion us thus and thus, but that it was in our own power to mould ourselves as we pleased. He insisted that I ought not to be what I was, but that I should make myself what he wished me to be! What could I answer to such an argument but a smile? Could he have made himself what he wished him to be, or would he, he could? No—no—Men are not so often displeased with their own characters, as they appear to their own vision, to wish to alter them.—But fortunately for us, Nature has denied us this power. For what a motley, and ever changeable set of creatures we should be, under the operation of such a solution! To-day, grave and studious; to-morrow, volatile and vacant;—an Epicure one week—An Ascetic the next;—a miser and a spendthrift;—a rake and a Joseph;—a Zany and a Solomon.—Every now, and then phlegmatic as a constant, then fickle—revengeful, then forgiving!—No man's character would be settled; no one could calculate on the character of another, and all the world would exhibit a moral chaos, giving birth to never ending confusion, distrust and discord.

Character is the result of mind, more than of manners; the latter being the outward trappings of the former. Who can endow himself with more intellect, or less, than nature has given him? Who can new modify his physical organization, and temper the humours of the system to such exquisite perfection, that melody only shall be the result—it cannot be. The man of thought will always love solitude—the vacant mind will ever delight in company, revelry and mirth. The gentleman is the work of nature, not of art;—imitation may counterfeit the semblance, but it cannot produce the reality. Hence I am a Unique.

Capt. Bowers, of the ship Providence, reports, that when he sailed from Callao on the 22d Oct. "Lima and Callao were in possession of the Royalists, but would, in all probability, soon change masters.

Bolivar, the Patriot General, with an army of 12,000 men, was in pursuit of the Royalist General Canterac, whose force was stated to consist of only 400 men. Bolivar, it was thought, would pursue Canterac to Cusco—if the rainy season, which was approaching, did not prevent. The ultimate triumph of the Patriot cause in Peru may be considered as certain."

N. Y. Nat. Adv.

A Comparative View,

Of the systems of Pestalozzi and Lancaster, in an Address delivered before the Society of Teachers of the city of N. York.—By Solyman Brown, A. M. (CONCLUDED.)

Among the variety of suggestions in relation to the best method of instruction, those of Pestalozzi and Lancaster, have secured the greatest share of public consideration. But while each has found its advocates, no two systems are more diametrically opposed.

Pestalozzi seems to have reverted his eye upon the brightest pages of Grecian and Roman history, and, after admiring the perfection of the respective languages of these two august nations, to have acquired into the causes of their literary and intellectual greatness. By a natural mode of argument, from effect to cause, he was led to suspect, that the eminent historians and poets, orators and statesmen, military chieftains and scientific artists of those states, must have acquired the first rudiments of the sciences under circumstances peculiarly adapted to the development of the mental powers. He reflected that, in those ancient days, the art of printing was yet unknown; and hence, that the diffusion of knowledge by books, was impossible. He read of Aristotle and Plato—of Socrates and Pythagoras, among the Greeks; some of whom removed to Italy, in order to disseminate among the Roman youth, the knowledge they had gained in Egypt and the East.

The comprehensive mind of the Swiss philosopher, after comparing all the data derived from history, resulted in the conclusion, that the great diversity of elementary books employed in the schools of modern times, is destructive of the best interests of early education; especially when those books are voluminous and profuse—calculated to burden, perplex and stupefy, rather than to exhilarate, engage and expand the mind.

The character of those elementary treatises which were employed by ancient instructors, he was enabled to infer from a single splendid example which had survived the conflagration of the library of Alexandria, and all the ravages of the Gothic barbarians in the Western Empire. This was the Geometry of Euclid; the preceptor of the Ptolemies: a book which has been found so complete in itself, so free from redundancy and defect; so perfectly inclusive and exclusive, that no geometrician, in any age, has been able to add or diminish, without creating an evident imperfection. Such only are the books which Pestalozzi and his followers, believe to be suited to the minds of youth.

But this philosopher ventured even farther, and suffered himself to conjecture what was the character of those instructors to whom the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, intrusted the education of their children. He was able to demonstrate, beyond contradiction, that many of the first names which history has transmitted, were teachers of the youth of their country; and he found no trifling number of examples of a fact still more to his purpose;—that young men were sent from remote countries to be taught by these great masters. Hence he very logically inferred, that the most approved instructors were men of learning, experience and character.

By this process of investigation, corroborated by tradition among the descendants of these two nations, resident in the mountains of his country, Pestalozzi gathered all the assistance which antiquity could supply, and reduced to practice in his native Switzerland, the result of his inquiries. His plan has been successfully pursued in Europe and America; and the institution of Fellenburgh in Switzerland, and the Polytechnic school of France have given celebrity to his principles.

These principles are at once natural and simple, and in perfect harmony with the philosophy of Franklin,—to practise much, and trust little to theory. The simple elements of science are presented to the learner, and he is led to all the minute particulars, as if by actual discovery. In this manner the pupil is induced to confide little in a mere tenacity of memory, but to repose with all his powers on the decisions of an active understanding.

Lancaster, on the other hand, was desirous of hazarding a mere experiment, without the least authority from the practice of any age or nation.

A philanthropist, no doubt, he desired a more general diffusion of knowledge than the condition of the poorer classes of the community, in every country, had hitherto admitted. By a sole reliance on books, with the bare rehearsal of lessons to those who were ignorant of their meaning, he hoped that such children as were deprived of higher advantages, might receive, at least, tolerable instruction.

In England, where this system received at first considerable patronage, it has sunk into general neglect; and in these States, where Lancaster travelled long, and laboured with indefatigable industry to impress the public mind with a sense of the importance of his new discovery, the schools established on this plan have gradually dwindled, and must eventually share the fate of their predecessors across the Atlantic. I have witnessed the living pranks of very few of these monsters; but I have attended during the funeral obsequies of several, in different states, and have seen their remains, unattended by a solitary mourner, committed to everlasting forgetfulness.

It is understood that Lancaster is now in South America, labouring to be useful there, in the propagation of a system which, he is not yet convinced, will expire with the activity of its projector.

The difference between these two systems of Pestalozzi and Lancaster, I have said, is great—greater, perhaps, than we have been accustomed to imagine. In the one, a multitude of words are read, and perhaps committed to memory by the pupil, a great quantity of the signs of ideas is acquired; while the ideas themselves, and the things of which they are the images, are totally unknown. If words were the natural signs of things, or even the natural signs of ideas, the case would be reversed; but so long as language consists of conventional and artificial signs, having no analogy with thoughts or things, a mere reliance upon books in elementary instruction, will be little better than a *nostrum* of paper and ink.

In the other system, on the contrary, where books are introduced only to embody the elements of science, and where able teachers are employed to illustrate, to amplify, to infer, to elicit thought and excite reflection; to encourage inquiry and engage curiosity; to teach practice, and explode theory, either things themselves are presented directly to the senses, or their appropriate ideas are excited in the mind, by the aid of analogous images already true, and the mere words which signify the one and the other follow of necessity. In this case we secure the reality, instead of that transient shadow which flits across the mind only to leave it in greater darkness, and more deplorable sterility. In short, the one system imparts ideas and the other words; between which there is less analogy, than between the notes of the musical octave and the colours of the solar bow.

I trust it will be the object of every member of this society to recede as far from the false system, and incline as near to the true one, as possible. And as I have already intimated, a first step will consist in protecting our schools from an inundation of unlettered and unprincipled associates—and this, not to injure the rising, but to benefit the rising generation. On this behalf, I must be your model, hence while I speak more at large.

The profession of teachers can never attain to a full equality with the other learned professions, till instruction shall be so conducted, that the youth of our city shall deem it a pleasure, as well to ascend, with their conductors, the hill of science, as to contemplate from its summit the charming landscape of creation.

Men of mature age and of indurated nerve, may venture perhaps into the darkest cavern of the mountain, in pursuit of gold and diamonds; but who will wonder if a tender and timid child shall tremble and retreat when he sees a tiger at its mouth? Those who offer their lives as associates with you, gentlemen, in this arduous duty of acting as guides to the young, should never be received nor encouraged unless they be found competent to the duties of your profession.

The period is not so remote as to have faded from the memory of some who hear me, when the business of teaching was held in absolute contempt in our city; partly indeed, because a mercenary avarice was then in power, and partly, it must be acknowledged, because a large proportion of those who exercised the duties of the profession, were destitute of those qualities which command esteem.

This disrespect on the part of parents, was infused with the milk of infancy, into the minds of children; and hence it is, that some of our elder brethren, have been compelled to coerce respect by a resistless force of character, and a triumphant energy of action. They have been added by a few of those noble spirits that sanctify the age in which they live, and embalm their memories in the grateful recollection of posterity; an immortality which the spices of Arabia and the art of Egypt never can impart. Among these patrons of our calling have been seen some of the chief magistrates of the city, and especially that high-minded patriot who has recently received the suffrages of the state for the first office in the power of her electors to bestow.

With such support and protection, a few able instructors of both sexes, have at length placed the private seminaries and the more public schools of this metropolis on a foundation which artifice and pedantry may attempt in vain to undermine. This achievement is highly auspicious to town and country; since the opinion is evidently just, that, with good schools, our larger cities are the proper places of resort for those females especially, who would acquire an accomplished education. But the persons who have effected this happy reformation, are teachers of learning, of experience, and character; men and women who would have shone in any situation of human life. It is by imitating their example, that we may expect to secure the approbation of a discriminating public. If our schools are conducted with faithfulness and talent, we may confide in the discernment of our fellow-citizens, and console ourselves by reflecting, that any attempts at monopoly and deception, will meet with timely discomfiture, and merited disgrace.

Buenos Ayres.

A letter received by the Editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser, dated Buenos Ayres, Dec. 1st, confirms the intelligence brought by the Brutus, that Mr. Parish, the British agent there, at a public dinner by the English agents on St. Andrew's day, declared that he was already empowered by his government to acknowledge the independence of the provinces of Rio de la Plata. "Our last news from Peru," (says the letter), "tells us of a desperate encounter between the contending armies under Generals Bolivar and Canterac, on the plains of Janga.—Bolivar lost 4000 and the Spaniards near 6000 men. It is said that no quarter was given by either party." With regard to the act of the Provincial Junta, prohibiting the importation of flour into Buenos Ayres, the writer adds, that he had "just learned from good authority, (Mr. Forbes, our present representative here,) that the obnoxious law before alluded to will not go into effect."

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 28.

"The country here is quite settled now, and they are daily gaining their independence on the opposite coast. The last post from Peru brought intelligence of Bolivar's having gained a complete victory over Canterac, and the next news we expect to hear is, a capitulation, and the Royalists leaving the country."

This will cause improvement in the commercial world, as all that part will be free to the importation of foreign manufactures. Flour has been very dull—indeed unsaleable at 84 on board; and an act has passed, to be in force 8 months hence, to prohibit the importation entirely. The crops of Wheat look very well, and there is upwards of 30,000 lbs. American flour in first hands.—If this act is not repealed it will hurt North American trade considerably."

From the New York Gazette.

By the Louisiana, we have received a Belfast Mercantile Register of the 4th ult., which gives a full itemized account of the increase of the Commerce of that port, which at last, has, during the year 1824, had an increase of receipts at the Customs of 85,000. The whole receipts were 371,497 7s. The exports too, had been much greater than any former year.

The Editors of the Gazette have received a file of Kingston papers to the 18th of December; but they contain but little news. They observe that Mr. Wm. F. Stewart, formerly of this city, publisher of the Dominica Chronicle, has been prosecuted for not giving up the author of an anonymous publication, and fined 5000. and costs of suit, which was considered an arbitrary stretch of power. Mr. Stewart, in a note to his subscribers, apologizes for the non-publication of his paper, and states that he was thrown in jail by a warrant from the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and no one permitted to communicate with him. He hopes, hereafter, to have justice done him by his government.

St. Augustine, (E. E.) Jan. 25.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning last, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper part of the building, occupied by Mrs. Campbell as a boarding house, the third N. of the Custom house. The wind blowing fresh from the North and the fire being considerably advanced before it was discovered, it was impossible to stop the progress of it until the house in which it originated was consumed, and all north of it, including the Custom house, which was bounded by the public square. The loss of property may be estimated at 20,000 dollars. The house in which the fire originated, belonged to the estate of—Sanchez, and was the sole dependence of two orphans; the building next to it was occupied by Samuel Cook, and belonged to the Burgos estate; the third building belonged to the Marquis Fongueux and was occupied by Edward R. Gibson Esq. the fourth, which was the Custom house and buildings attached thereto, and occupied by John Rodman, Esq. the Collector, was the property of the U. S.

We regret to state that Mr. Warburg, a boarder at Mrs. Campbell's, and who lodged in the upper part of the house, was unable to make his escape by any other way than the roof, upon which he succeeded in getting; but he was seen to lose his hold and was precipitated in to the street, a distance of 40 or 50 feet. He was taken up in a senseless state, and upon examination it was discovered that no bones were broken, but that his breast and chest had received considerable injury; we are happy however to state that his senses are restored, and that he is recovering.

TERMS.
DAILY PAPER, eight dollars per annum, payable in advance.
COUNTRY PAPER, three times a week, at five dollars per annum, payable in advance.
All Communications must come post-paid.
No Subscription received for less than six months.

COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

PHILADELPHIA:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

National Election. FOR PRESIDENT. ANDREW JACKSON. NOTICE.

THOMAS N. KEEVIN is the only person authorized to make collections for this Establishment.

An unaccountable blunder occurred in the proof of a small Editorial article of yesterday. It is out of our power to explain it, and the best apology we can offer for it, is the mortification we feel that it should have happened.

"Pigeons and Crows."

The new Comedy under this title was performed last night to a full, fashionable, and brilliant audience. The title is far fetched, and is rather a misnomer, as the Pigeon is a pretty girl, and the Crow a negro slave woman. There is a great deal of humor in it, rather bordering on the low, and a blunt and sparkling punning wit. The plot is of the same description as all others of the modern comedy: A rich old Uncle outwitted by his disinherited Nephew, who contrives to marry the Pigeon, the rich old Alderman of London had fixed on for his own wife, and who, deceived by his Nephew and his sweet heart, signs a contract to wed the negro slave woman, whom he imagines to be the lovely girl he had become enamored of. The disinheritment is rather lame, and the curtain falls with the remark by Sir Peter Pigneggin, the Uncle, "I only made the mistake so common to cockney sportsmen, aimed at a Pigeon and killed a Crow."

The piece, however, has the merit of raising a hearty laugh, though sometimes at the expense of morality. It is full of action, life, and bustle, and contains some sparkling of genuine wit.

Jessie in Pigneggin was excellent, as was likewise Burke in the Fishman, and Darley in the French Taylor.

Tomorrow evening a richer repast invites the tasteful and judicious; when Mr. Cooper and Mr. and Mrs. Barrow appear together in the exquisite Comedy of the "School for Scandal."

Even the pure, demure, discreet, and religious and moral CHARLES MINKER, of the Federal Village Record, justifies DEKLEING, because it appears in the person of the worst man of modern times, and the most profligate politician—HENRY CLAY!

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER. Secrets and Anecdotes of the Bench and Bar—No. 5.

My Editor—I think I have already adduced sufficient evidence of the propriety of renewing the commission of the present presiding Judge of the District Court for your city and county, and satisfactorily disposed of the only objection which can be raised against him—the debility under which he labours, from indigestion and age. I should have also mentioned that his health is now as comfortable, if not better than it was years ago, and yet he is crowded with business till his numerous clients were by his retirement from active life, reluctantly obliged to leave him. There are various complaints to which the system is liable, that entail the most torturing pain and vexatious inconvenience from early life to protracted age; for instance, the dyspepsia, which has fastened itself upon the student of 16, and yielded not its grasp but with the grave. The wisest, most learned, most useful and industrious man that England ever cherished, lived the picture of a skeleton, and on his death bed declared, that he had not enjoyed an hour's health from the day he left the school of his boyhood. The condition of the gentleman in question, will be alleged to be different from this, and that too, by a powerful section of certain members of your Bar. This base and detestable falsehood of his utter unfitness by age, will be impugned upon the Governor; and a powerful effort will be made, to thrust into his place, the Judge who was re-appointed under the present constitution of that Court—to whom I have now come; and whose continuance on that bench, I shall show will be impolitic and inexpedient.

It is much more pleasurable to speak of the suitable than of the unsuitable, or negative qualities a man may possess for office. But when a regard for the public good calls for a candid discussion of the subject, it should be honestly treated—regarding no considerations but the employment of delicate language.

This gentleman I think has not been considered an able, although he may be a tolerably good lawyer. When at the Bar, he was remarkable for a slavish reliance on cases. I have heard him make a long speech composed of points laboriously extracted from the reports without an original idea; the inclination of his mind, is rather for authorities than a reliance upon principles, by which they are all governed.

His temper and manner on the Bench, have been complained of, but I should think without foundation, for he is amiable and polite in private intercourse.

There is no officer whose services are more frequently required on pressing emergencies than the Judge; particularly in a community so large, and with interests so various and conflicting as this; process against the estate and person of an individual is frequently issued erroneously and for oppression; and officers are urged to a speedy execution of the writ. Thus situated, you may have no relief from imprisonment, disgrace and ruin; but an appeal to the Judge, who can at his chamber up-

on sufficient cause, suspend the proceedings, or discharge the defendant from custody. But where is your succor, or how is it to be obtained, if this calamity should overtake you during the long summer vacations, while the officer who is paid \$2500 per annum for, and has been sworn to, attend to this duty, is absent some miles hence in a neighboring county, where he will not only remain for the season, but where he actually resides.

The wise and wholesome institutions of the Commonwealth, which were designed for bringing home justice to every man's door, never contemplated this evasion of public duty. A Judge should have time for relaxation, repose and amusement if you please; we all require and are entitled to them; and their reasonable enjoyment no one can find fault with. But a retreating to a distance from the place assigned by law for the business of the office, and thus avoiding the public demands, is ungenerous and unfeeling.

It is such an outrage of justice as to stand without an advocate. There can be for it no excuse or justification, and it tolerated or indulged in by any other public functionary than a Judge, would bring upon his head the speedy and just retribution of an indignant people. Now all these are common grievances, not only submitted to, but are connected with the notorious fact, that the gentleman in question, however he may answer to an assessment, or pay a tax in this City, has for five years resided in Montgomery County.

Being in the City only as a boarder during the sittings of the Court, and upon the spring adjournment returning to his farm, without pretending to come afterwards to the City except as a visitor the ensuing fall. His present commission is an evasion, and his re-appointment would be a clear violation of the 21st Section of the 21st Article of the Constitution, which stipulates that "no person shall be appointed to an office within any county, who shall not have been a citizen and inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment."

Such a commission would be void, and if the fact were known by the Governor, would be a rank and foul imposition on the community. But there is to the re-appointment of this Judge another and an insuperable objection, and one which cannot be overlooked by the Governor if he regards the rights of the citizens or the character of the Commonwealth. It is a fact unquestioned and notorious, that he is an imbecile, and has been long cramped in his pecuniary concerns; of this there is no dispute or concealment, for there have been meetings of his creditors called through the newspapers, and the records of the courts will exhibit numerous actions and judgments against him. He was once considered wealthy I believe; at any rate he lived in considerable splendor; and whether his insolvency was occasioned by misfortune or extravagance I know not; I believe he was never engaged in trade, nor do I know that he has shown heavy losses. It is certain he owes numerous and enormous debts, without being worth a dollar. He has fallen from affluence, profusion and luxury, to a stunted, from the elevation and personal felicity which high and spirited appearances and associations of rank and grandeur always beget, to the level which their departure always creates. Can it therefore be presumed, however magnanimous, however disposed to restrain and control the temper and inclinations of the heart by the dictates of wisdom and philosophy; that nature, true to her propensities and impulses will not triumph; there is with such a man this situated, without his intending or knowing it, a slow falling; a secret lurking of rank envy; a dread of creditors who have power unused, and a resentment for those who have used it. If he is aware of their influence, he may struggle to be impartial, and then there is danger of his being severe on the other side. The picture of conflicting passions and discordant feelings, in such a breast, must be as frightful, as the extent of their influence is alarming and dangerous. We are creatures of habit, education and feeling; and circumstances have a more strong and powerful dominion over us than we are willing to admit, or could believe, were it not for the relaxing lessons of admonition we so often receive. They demand and receive from our frailties an obedience, not less implicit than is yielded to the laws of nature by the verdure of a smiling spring, and its departure at the autumn's close. The same feeling of the heart which encourages the pride, and elevates the soul, in affluence and prosperity, will humble the one, and smite the other in the hour of adversity.

The wise, affluent, and benevolent Bentevoglio, whose philanthropy adorned the age in which he lived, was struck by the lightning of insolvency, and died a supplicating mendicant at the gate of an Hospital, erected by his own munificence. Homer, the great and illustrious Homer, whose birth-place was claimed by seven cities, and whose mighty genius illuminated the world with a blaze of intellectual glory, became a bankrupt and died in all the degradation of a contemned beggar.

I have myself seen the vicissitudes of fortune carry an ambitious and aspiring Cockney, from the coach-box of his proud and haughty employer, to the dominion of his princely and magnificent abode; and I have also lived to behold with mingled emotions of wonder and reverence, the dispensation of Providence, which place has a submissive and willing mental at the door of this uncertain domicile of human greatness, its former proprietor and Lord. There is no boasted philosophy, which has ever repelled this vassalage of the mind to circumstances; nor successfully resisted their moral influence upon the actions of man.

To have his will unentangled and his judgment fairly balanced, the Judge must be independent. This blessing he may enjoy, though poor; wealth is not a necessary ingredient of independence. To be clear of debt, with contentment, and the certain means of a competent living, however humble, is the proudest and purest freedom that Heaven can bestow. The late venerable and learned President of your Common Pleas was poor, but he lived and died in the distinguished and triumphant enjoyment of a firm and lofty independence of soul, which shed lustre on the dignity of the Bench. But he who owes thousands and owns not a dollar, and who has fastened upon him the lynx eyed glare of an hungry creditor, eagerly watching the hour glass of his life, till its last sand runs down, lives in a perpetual torture, and dies in all the agonies of a

slave. He is entitled to our warmest sympathy, even though his misfortunes have been provoked by profligacy. But can he be fit for a Judge? His firm and manly independence has vanished, for he is in bondage; and the majesty of his soul is shivered by the bleak and howling tempests of insolvency.

Let his friends find him high and honorable, yet more private employment. But for God's sake drive him not to a Bench where he may be insulted, arrested, imprisoned, and disgraced, in the face of the world, and at noon day, by the caprice of an angry creditor in the lobby. Nor compel the community to receive from him the administration of justice, while from similar apprehensions, he may be under a constrained subservency to his fellow Judge.

The Junior Judge on that Bench, nor his friends, expect his re-appointment. At least I presume so. But he is in many particulars, a more suitable man for that office than the last. His learning is as good, and his judgment is safer and sounder. He is, without unnecessarily feeling independent in circumstances, and without intending an invidious comparison, his temper and manner are uniformly mild, obliging, and amiable. But out of mere politeness to his brother, he has sat by in silence, and suffered a charge to go to the jury, which he afterwards acknowledged he was not satisfied with when it was given. Such indifference to the Rights of Suitors, and to the discharge of a public trust, can find no apology in complaisance; nor no excuse in a refined notion of delicacy to others. He is much wanting, too, in a practical knowledge of the Law, having abandoned its pursuit many years ago. He is an excellent man, and a valuable citizen; but wholly unfit for a Judge.

I think "A New Yorker" is mistaken in his corrections; if not, his facts shall be considered. He manifests a disposition for carping of this we shall take no notice.

Mr. Editor—You shall hear from me anon. I feel for the prosperity and character of your City, a warm solicitude.

I entertain, however, sentiments not less sincere for the welfare of our common country; but I tremble for the consequences of intrigue and corruption at the Capital.

I watched with breathless anxiety the struggle of virtue and patriotism in 1801; and I trust in Heaven that I shall again be an eye witness to the triumph of the same principles, in the election of a second Washington, and Saviour of his Country.

A LAWYER.

From the London Literary Gazette.

Theodric, a Domestic Tale.

And other Poems. By Thomas Campbell, Esq. Small 8vo. pp. 112. Longman & Co.

(CONCLUDED.)

It is through music (of which Mr. Campbell seems to be exceedingly fond) that this disclosure is made. An explanation ensues; Theodric candidly confesses his engagement to Constance, and beseeches Julia to think of him with subdued emotions. On such occasions, and to such minds, it is however more easy to give advice than to advise effectually. While he enjoys felicity with his English bride the forsaken Swiss droops to death; and her dying request, taken by Udolpho to England, is to see the beloved Theodric before she closes her eyes for ever.

How changed was Udolpho! Scarce Theodric's dust had been laid to rest, when he revealed the worst. "At first," he said, "as Julia bade me tell, She bore her fate high-mindedly and well. Resolved from common eyes her grief to hide, And from the world's compassion saved our pride; But still her health gave way to secret woe. And long she pined—for broken hearts die slow! Her reason went, but came returning, like The warning of her death—soon to strike; And all for which she now suffers! sighs, Is once to see Theodric ere she dies!"

Constance persuades her husband to perform this charity; and then to return for her, as she is resolved to be his companion in the war which has again broken out and demands his sword. Accordingly—

He went with Udolpho—from his Constance went— Stiff, alas! a dark presentation Some silent look'd, ev'n whilst she smiled, to mock His fears of death from yesterday's shock. Meanwhile a faithful page he stungled out, To watch at home, and follow straight his route, If caught of thence he'd change her health should show;

With Udolpho then he reached the house of woe. That winter's eve how darkly Nature's brow Scow'd! on the scenes it lights so lovely now! The tempest, raging o'er the realms of ice, Shook fragments from the rifted precipice; And whilst their falling echoed to the wind, The wolf's long howl in dismal discord join'd, While white yon water's foam was raised in clouds.

That wild like spirits waiting in their shrouds: Without was Nature's elemental din— And beauty died, and friendship wept, within! Sweet Julia, though her fate was fearful! half, Still knew him, smil'd on him with feeble laugh; And blest him, till she drew her latest sigh! But lo! while Udolpho's bursts of agony, And age's tremulous wallows, round him rove, What accents pierce him deeper yet than those! 'Twas tidings—by his English messenger Of Constance—brief and terrible they were. She still was living when the page set out From home; but whether now was left in doubt, Poor Julia! saw he then thy death's relief— Stunn'd into stupor more than wring with grief It was not strange; for in the human breast Two master-passions cannot co-exist. And that alarm which now usurp'd his brain Shut out not only peace, but other pain. 'Twas fancying Constance underneath the shroud That cover'd Julia made him first weep loud, And tear himself away from them that wept. Fast burying homeward, night nor day he slept, Till, launch'd at sea, he dreamt that his soul's saint

Cling to him on a bridge of gold, pale, faint, Or catarracts of blood. Awake, he bless'd 'The shore; nor hope left utterly his breast, Till reaching home, terrific omen! there The straw'd street preluded his despair— The servant's look—the table that reveal'd His letter sent to Constance last, still seal'd. Though speech and hearing left him, told too clear That he had now to suffer—not to fear.

He felt as if the woe should cease to feel— A wretch live-broten on misfortune's wheel: Her death's cause—he might make his peace with Heaven.

Absolved from guilt, but never self-forgiven. The ocean was his refuge—so his grief: 'Twas vent to anguish, if 'twas not relief, To lay his brow ev'n on her death cold cheek. Then first he heard her one kind sister speak: She bade him, in the name of Heaven, forbear With self-reproach to deepen his despair: 'Twas blame," she said, "I shudder to relate, But none of yours, that caus'd our darling's fate, Her mother (must I call her such?) foresaw, Should Constance leave the land, she would withdraw

Our house's charm against the world's neglect— The only gem that drew it some respect. Hence, when you went, she came and vainly spoke To change her purpose—grew incensed, and broke With execrations from her kneeling child. Start not! your angel from her knee rose mild, Fear'd that she should not long the scene outlive, Yet bade ev'n you th' unnatural one forgive. Till then her silence had been slight, or none, But fast she droop'd, and fatal pains came on: Foreseeing their event, she dictated And sign'd these words for you. The letter said— 'Theodric, this is destiny above. Our power to battle; bear it then, my love! Rave not to learn the usage I have borne, For one true sister left me not to form, And though you're absent in another land, Sent from me by my own well meant command, Your soul, I know, as firm is knit to mine As these clasped hands in blessing you now join: Shape not imagined horrors in my fate— Ev'n now my sufferings are not very great; And when your grief's first transports shall subside,

I call upon your strength of soul and pride To pay my memory, if 'tis worth the debt. Love's glorying tribute—not fulsom regret! I charge my name with power to conjure up Reflection's balm; not bitter cure. My parting angel, at the gates of Heaven, Shall look not more regret than you have given To me; and our life's union has been seal'd In smiles of bliss as sweet as life or ead. Shall gloom be from such bright remembrance cast?

Shall bitterness outflow from sweetest peace? No! imaged in the sanctuary of your breast, And that they were not in order for another reason, viz. that the whole scope of the debate was irrelevant to the question actually before the House.

Mr. McDuffie, upon the latter ground, submitted to the decision of the Chair.

The question was then put on the amendment and carried.

Mr. Wright moved further to amend the rule by inserting, after the word "Senators," the word "Senators," which was carried.

And the rule, as amended, was adopted, and read, as follows:

"3d. The doors of the Hall shall be closed during the balloting, except against Members of the Senate, Senators, and the Officers of the House."

The fourth rule was then read, and adopted, as follows:

"4th. From the commencement of the balloting until an election is made, no proposition to adjourn shall be received, unless on the motion of one state, seconded by another state; and the question shall be decided by states. The same rule shall be observed in regard to any motion to change the usual hour for the meeting of the House."

The fifth rule was then read, in the words following:

"5th. In balloting, the following mode shall be observed, to wit: The Representatives of each state shall be arranged and seated together, beginning with the seats at the right hand of the Speaker's Chair, with the Members from the State of Maine; thence, proceeding with the Members from the states in the order the states are usually named for receiving petitions, around the Hall of the House, until all are seated.

A ballot box shall be provided for each state; The Representatives of each state shall, in the first instance, ballot among themselves, in order to ascertain the vote of their state, and they may, if necessary, appoint tellers of their ballots.

After the vote of each State is ascertained, duplicates thereof shall be made out, and in case any one of the persons from whom the choice is to be made, shall receive a majority of the votes given, on any one balloting, by the Representatives of a State, the name of that person shall be written on a duplicate of the duplicates; and, in case the votes so given shall be divided, so that neither of said persons shall have a majority of the whole number of votes given by each state on any one balloting, then the word "divided" shall be written on each duplicate.

After the delegation from each State shall have ascertained the vote of their State, the Clerk shall name the states in the order they are usually named for receiving petitions; and, as the name of each is called, the Sergeant at Arms shall present to the Delegation of each state, in each balloting, a duplicate of the duplicates, made as aforesaid, of the vote of said state, in the presence and subject to the examination, of all the members from said state then present; and where there is more than one Representative from a State, the duplicates shall not both be deposited by the same person.

When the votes of the states are thus all taken in, the Sergeant at Arms shall carry one of the said ballot boxes to one table, and the other to a separate and distinct table.

One person from each state, represented in the balloting, shall be appointed by its Representatives to tell off said ballots; but, in case the Representatives fail to appoint a teller, the Speaker shall appoint.

This able and very interesting discussion was stopped by the proceeding which follows.

Mr. Webster, advertising to the shortness of the time for making the arrangements for conducting the election of a President, and desirous to put an end to a debate, which in reality, had no relevancy to the question before the House, moved that the committee rise, in order to discharge it from the further consideration of the subject, and bring it directly before the House.

The committee then rose, without opposition.

On motion of Mr. Cooke, the committee of the whole on the state of the Union were discharged from the further consideration of the rules referred to it; and they were laid on the table. They were then taken up, and read in order. The first rule in the following words:

"1st. In the event of its appearing, on opening all the certificates, and counting the votes given by the Electors of the several states for President, that no person has a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors appointed, and the result shall have been declared, the same shall be entered on the journals of this House."

This rule, having been read, was agreed to.

The second rule, on motion of Mr. Bassett, was amended, by inserting, after the word "House," the words "by states"; and, thus amended, it read as follows:

"2d. The roll of the House, by States shall then be called, and on its appearing that a member or members from two thirds of the States are present, the House shall immediately proceed by ballot to choose a President from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President; and in case neither of those persons shall receive the votes of a majority of all the states on the first ballot, the House shall continue to ballot for a President, without interruption by other business until a President be chosen."

And, thus amended, it was agreed to.

The third rule having been read, a motion was made to strike out the last clause, which orders the galleries to be cleared at the request of the delegation of any one state.

On this question Mr. McDuffie rose, and had proceeded some time in replying to observations made in committee of the whole—when he was called to order by Mr. Webster in a friendly manner, on the ground that it was not in order to reply in the House, to speeches made in committee of the whole.

The Speaker decided that the observations of Mr. McDuffie were not in order, on the ground stated, and that they were not in order for another reason, viz. that the whole scope of the debate was irrelevant to the question actually before the House.

Mr. McDuffie, upon the latter ground, submitted to the decision of the Chair.

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It was the duty of the House to be umpire, not agitator—to pacify the nation, not to irritate it.

Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, regretted that time was not allowed more maturely to examine important propositions as that now before the House, before it was voted on. From the short consideration he had been able to give it, he could not perceive that it was inconsistent with the constitution, and he should vote for it because he perceived that its object was to remove every thing like secrecy from the transaction which was approaching. It was well known that the proceedings of this House on that occasion would be reported by the People with suspicion. Was it a likely way of removing this to throw a mantle of secrecy over its proceedings? Was not this the way to set the tongue of slander in motion? When an allegation was made, affecting the purity of any individual, would they be removed by his shuffling and shunning from observation? Would not the rather rather the suspicion? If a man was charged with theft, was it a way to remove the charge, if he shut his door, and refused all admittance and observation? But if these were the suspected places, would observation and inquiry be made, and would the people be satisfied with the report would be discredited, so long as shadows, clouds, and darkness, were suffered to rest on the doings of this House, the suspicion of the people would be only fixed and confirmed. With a view, however, to the further examination of the amendment, he moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Stewart then demanded, that when the question was taken on the amendment, it should be taken by yeas and nays. The House refused to order them.

The question was then put on Mr. Hamilton's amendment, and decided in the negative. Yeas 32, Nays 114.

And the rule, as above stated, was agreed to.

The remaining rules were then successively read, and adopted as follows:

6th. All questions arising after the balloting commences, requiring the decision of the House, which shall be decided by the House voting per capita, to be decided to the powers of choosing a President, shall be decided by States, without debate; and, in case of an equal division of the votes of States, the question shall be lost.

7th. When either of the persons from whom the choice is to be made, shall have received a majority of all the States, the Speaker shall declare him elected, and that that person is elected President of the United States.

8th. The result shall be immediately communicated to the Senate by message; and a Committee of three persons be appointed to inform the President of the United States, and the President elect, of said election.

And then the House adjourned.

Extract from a letter to the editor of the New York National Advertiser, dated

Washington, Feb. 4.

"It seems we are now to have a grand melodramatic romance, entitled 'Pistols and Coffee, or a Plot Discovered.' But badinage apart, I cannot but lament the scenes I have witnessed yesterday and today in the Representative Chamber of my country. The story is simply this: about a fortnight ago, when rumour, with her thousand tongues, was buzzing about the political scandal of the day—when cabinets were formed—when the friends of Mr. Adams were openly exulting—when the extraordinary union of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay was notoriously avowed and vindicated by their friends—a member of the Pennsylvania delegation wrote a letter, which you will have seen in the Columbus Observer. He detailed the rumours of the day, and expressed himself with the bitter indignation natural to a republican. A few days after, appeared the card of Mr. Clay, which seemed to regard the letter as a forgery, but if written by a member of the Pennsylvania delegation, he called upon him to avow himself, pronounced him a liar and a calumniator, hurling the bloody gauntlet of defiance. Two days after, appeared Mr. Kerner's card in reply—when Mr. Clay found that the letter was not a forgery—when he found it was written by an honest man, and a worthy representative of agricultural interest of the state of Pennsylvania, then, and not till then, did Mr. Speaker Clay ask the interposition of the House over which he presided—because, forsooth, a worthy representative of the state of Pennsylvania was not his equal, because he could take no other notice of charges emanating from such a source! This is indeed, an extraordinary age, when, in a republican government, in making a communication of this character to the House, the Speaker of it tells its members that one of them is unworthy of its attention—and when too, the House ratifies the indignity, by connecting itself into a tribunal of appeals from a Court of Honour. In a little time, we may expect to see our Chamber of Representatives converted into an arena for Gladiators.

I trust that the honourable Speaker will come out of this affair pure as the station he holds is elevated and honourable, but I must, at the same time, lament that the democracy of our country should be insulted thus officially, in the person of one of its Representatives, and that the House should ever have taken cognizance of a case commencing as an affair of honour.

Whether Mr. Kerner be substantially correct or not, must be unfolded next week, by evidence which he who runs may read; which the people of this country cannot misunderstand.

In what manner the House can dispose of an affair which it has now gravely committed for inquiry, is a subject worthy of speculation."

Harrisburg, Feb. 8.

All we can say of the Judge investigation, in which we presume the public feel some interest, is the committees are progressing with much industry, and a number of witnesses have been discharged, in the cases of Judges Chapman and Franklin. The pay of witnesses has been fixed at \$1 50 a day, and 10 cents a mile for travelling. Yesterday, one other principle was settled, which may be considered of some importance. In the case of Judge Chapman, the committee of accounts reported two items of cost, in favor of a prothonotary, for furnishing a list of decisions, from 1812 to the present time, and for some 40 odd searches, amounting together, to about 12 or 13 dollars.

Mr. Mahany moved to strike out those items, upon the ground that the commonwealth is not bound to pay costs. The

motion was supported by Messrs. Mahany, Roberts, and Sterigere, and opposed by Messrs. P. Smith, Middleburgh, Hutter, Scudder, Brown, and Wise—and Mr. Dixon was in favor of striking out the item for searches only—but the yeas and nays had been called before the suggestion, and the distinction could not be made—and he voted against the motion. It was, however, agreed to, 47 to 32.

The committee in Judge Porter's case, are to meet to-morrow.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

To-morrow this great question will be agitated by the House of Representatives, and the result will probably reach us on Saturday morning. We are requested to state, that the express, from Washington, will arrive at Jersey City about two o'clock on Saturday morning, with the result of the Presidential Election. On its arrival, Mr. Lyon, proprietor of the mail stages, will, in case Jackson is elected, discharge once, an 18 pounder, if Adams, twice; if Crawford, three.—N. Y. paper.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court met yesterday.

Present—Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, Mr. Justice Washington, Mr. Justice Davall, Mr. Justice Thompson.

The other Judges have not yet arrived in the City, and we understand that Mr. Justice Todd will be prevented by sickness from attending during the Term.

The business of the Court will commence to-morrow; and it is expected that the case argued at the last term, involving the constitutionality of the State Insolvency Laws, will be decided in a few days.

By This Day's Southern Mail.

Cheering News!

From our Correspondent at Washington, February 8th, 1825.

Every hour gives rise to new rumours here, which have credence until a new one is put afloat and supplants it. It is not merely the general mass who are moved by these rumours, but the most intelligent and the most careful calculators are carried away with them.—Yesterday the friends of Adams were confident of success—to-day the friends of Jackson are as confident.

There will probably be no election to-morrow, at all events the Heir Apparent will not be elected. The friends of the General calculate on his receiving the votes of Eleven states. The Crawfordmen say he will have eight, and that four will hold on to the Secretary of the Treasury, and then go—God knows where, I think certainly not to the Federal candidate. The vote of New York is said to stand 14 for Crawford, 14 for Adams, and the balance, who can turn the scale, or prevent a vote, are for Jackson.

Georgia it is thought will ultimately go for him; and that neither Delaware, Missouri, nor Virginia, will in any event give their votes for Adams. Kentucky and Ohio, I suppose, are irretrievably lost, and bargained away! There is no longer any doubt of the vote of Maryland! The vote of New York is said to stand 14 for Crawford, 14 for Adams, and the balance, who can turn the scale, or prevent a vote, are for Jackson.

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Even here in this market-place of corruption and intrigue the General cannot move over his own threshold without receiving the warmest manifestations of the People's love. Last night the President, Gen. Jackson, Gen. La Fayette, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Adams were at the Theatre—Jackson was received with reiterated cheers of applause, the President and La Fayette with marks of approbation and John Q. Adams with SILENCE!!

From the National Intelligencer, February 9.

The Presidential Election.

This is the day fixed by law for counting out the votes of the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

The two Houses will assemble in the Representatives' Hall at 12 o'clock, when the returns of the votes of the Electors will be opened and counted; which operation, owing to the necessity of reading all the verifications, &c. will consume about 3 hours. When they are counted, the result will be stated from the chair. If any one Candidate had a majority of the votes for President, his Election would then be declared. It is known, however, that such will not be the case, and the fact of the choice of a Vice President only will be declared.

At this point, the duties of the Senate, in regard to this matter, cease, and the two bodies separate.

The House of Representatives will then proceed to choose immediately, by ballot, the Representatives of each state having one vote, from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three the President. Those persons, it is unofficially known, are ANDREW JACKSON, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

It is the general opinion, that, on the first balloting, no choice will have been made. Extras announcing the result of the first and of each succeeding balloting, will be issued, in a few minutes after each balloting, from the Office of the National Intelligencer.

We learn, in respect to the proceedings of the Committee on the Speaker's Communication to the House of Representatives, that Mr. Kerner has declined appearing before the committee, and has addressed to them a paper, of some length, giving the reasons which have influenced him in the course which he has adopted. This communication, we understand, was not received yesterday in season to allow the committee time to consider it before the meeting of the House.

It is understood that Mr. Kerner, in his communication to the committee, has protested, in very decided terms, against the authority of the House of Representatives, or of their committee of inquiry, to hold him responsible for having written the letter which has been the foundation of this inquiry, and he has also protested against the right of the committee to place him in the attitude of an accused, and especially upon general charges, not contained in his own letter, but indicated by the Speaker.

Money to Loan.

On Mortgage in small sums, on Real Estate in the city or county of Philadelphia. Apply to

P. L. Witthorn,

Conveyancer, No. 103, South Second Street, Feb. 9—11th.

A New Coal Grate.

A new Coal Grate for sale cheap. Apply at the office of the Columbus Observer, Feb. 21

Notice to Manufacturers.

Proposals will be received at this office, to furnish for the use of the United States Army, for the year 1825, the following enumerated articles of American manufacture, viz:

Blue cloth, dyed in indigo, 6-4 wide, Grey twilled cloth, 6-4 wide, Cotton drilling, unbleached, 7-8 wide, Cotton drilling, do. do. per dozen pairs, Woollen shirtings, of cotton and wool, 7-3 wide, Woollen blackings, do. do. per dozen pairs, Woollen gloves, do. do. per dozen pairs, Spangles, per dozen, Drums, complete. To be delivered at the U. S. Arsenal, near Philadelphia, and to be subject to strict inspection. Samples of the foregoing articles will be exhibited at this office.

The proposals must be in writing, sealed and endorsed 'Proposals,' and will be received until the 20th of February, 1825.

Commissary General of Purchases, Jan. 24—11th.

Bank Note Price Current,

CORRECTED BY P. I. DECKER.

per cent. dis.

U. S. Branch

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Massachusetts

Rhode Island

Connecticut

New York City

New York State

Pennsylvania

Delaware

Maryland

Virginia

North Carolina

South Carolina

Georgia

Florida

Alabama

Mississippi

Louisiana

Arkansas

Illinois

Indiana

Ohio

Michigan

Wisconsin

Iowa

Missouri

Illinois

Indiana

Ohio

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Missouri

Illinois

Indiana

Ohio

Michigan

Wisconsin

Iowa

Missouri

Illinois

Indiana

Ohio

Michigan

Wisconsin

Iowa

Missouri

Illinois

Indiana

JAMES GOWEN'S

Wine and Liquor Store,

No. 69, South Third Street,

CORNER OF DOCK.

Where is constantly kept for sale, a very extensive stock of

choice and select, viz:

London particular Madeira,

Old Port,

Sherry,

Teneriffe,

Lisbon,

Pico Madeira,

Sicily do,

Malaga, Sherry, &

Colman's,

Seventeen Old Hock in bottles,

LaFite Cellar, do.

Red & White Hermitage, do.

Old P. Madeira, do.

Old Port, finely crusted, do.

Real Cognac, Brandy, and Armagnac Brandy,

Old Wasp A. Holland Gin,

Schoonard, do.

Superior Old Jamaica Spirits,

4th proof Irish Whisky,

Real Faintest Scotch do,

Superior Monongahela Rye Whisky,

Nov. 18, 1824—11th

Notice to Manufacturers.

Proposals will be received at this office, to furnish for the use of the United States Army, for the year 1825, the following enumerated articles of American manufacture, viz:

Blue cloth, dyed in indigo, 6-4 wide, Grey twilled cloth, 6-4 wide, Cotton drilling, unbleached, 7-8 wide, Cotton drilling, do. do. per dozen pairs, Woollen shirtings, of cotton and wool, 7-3 wide, Woollen blackings, do. do. per dozen pairs, Woollen gloves, do. do. per dozen pairs, Spangles, per dozen, Drums, complete. To be delivered at the U. S. Arsenal, near Philadelphia, and to be subject to strict inspection. Samples of the foregoing articles will be exhibited at this office.

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Scott's Panacea.

It being no longer necessary to state to the world the inestimable properties of this glandular syrup, I shall only name a few cases out of hundreds, to which direct reference can be given, to the satisfaction of every inquirer.

Several persons cured of scrofula, three of whom had been entirely crippled. Many cured of rheumatism, whose pains were so excruciating that they could not sleep half the time required by nature—one of whom had every joint of their hands dislocated. Several cured of putrid sore throats, by which one had lost the palate. Numerous persons cured of various bones, even after discharging many pieces of bones, at different and inveterate ulcers. Numbers restored from emaciated frames and consumptive habits, and raised to strength and vigor after being reduced to despair, and apparent signs of death.

Very many persons entirely cured of desperate ulcers, one of whom, a lady, had lost her nose; and another a gentleman, who had two fingers ulcers, and who had been operated upon in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and discharged as incurable.

Also, a great number cured of recent and deep-seated syphilis, mercurial diseases, &c. one of whom was so severely afflicted that Mr. Swann declared he could not live without taking his panacea—and to use the patient's own words—"death seemed to be his only portion."

Prior, only ONE DOLLAR per bottle, each bottle, with my signature and seal on the cork. Printed directions accompany the medicine.

E. T. Scott,

No. 61, North 8th Street, Philadelphia.

November 17.

Evening School.

At No. 5, Appletree Alley.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has dissolved partnership with George Harrison, the firm of SIMONS & CO. Cut-nail and Tack Manufacturers, No. 28, Green Street, Philadelphia, & any debts contracted under the firm of Simons & Co. from this date, the Subscriber will be no concern in.

Thomas Simons.

The business in future will be carried on in the old stand by THOMAS SIMONS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11—21st.

Wanted.

At the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 7, North Sixth Street, a few days above Market—Women Cooks, Chambermaids, Coloured Boys as Waiters, a White Boy to attend in a store, and Boys and Girls to be bound out.

Those who wish to obtain persons, and those wishing situations, will find it to their interest to apply, as above; where every attention shall be paid to have them suited.

Oct 7—11th.

For Sale or Rent.

A First-Rate Merchant, and

Grist, and Saw Mill, with a large stone dwelling House, Frame Stable, garden, and about Two Acres of Meadow, situated on Cran Creek, in Upper Providence township, Delaware County, thirteen miles from Philadelphia. The mill is in good order for grinding merchant work, and grist; having two water wheels, and three pairs of stones, two of which are heavy, and the necessary machinery. This mill has a very large run of country custom, and possesses superior advantages over most others for sale. Possession can be had on the 1st of April. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber near the premises.

Abraham Jones.

Feb 8—31

Asylum for Lost Children.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Provident Society, on the 14th inst. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the House of Industry, at No. 3 South Alley, near Market and Fifth streets, be offered to the public as an Asylum for lost Children, and that the Matron and Superintendent be directed to offer every comfort to such lost children as may be brought to the house, and to furnish information to their relatives and friends.

Resolved, That an appropriate sign be procured and placed on a conspicuous part of the building, and that these resolutions be published in all the city papers.

Silas E. Weir, Sec'y.

Editors of the city newspapers are requested to copy the above.

Jan 20—11th.

Lionel Lincoln.

JUST received and for sale by JOHN GRIGGS, No. 9, North 4th Street, Lionel Lincoln, by the author of the Spy, Pilot, &c. &c.

Feb. 5—11th.

20 cases super Bird's Eye Hdkfs.

Super Black Silk do.

Entitled to debutante, and for sale by

KITCHEN & LOCKHART,

No. 163, Market Street.

Jan 20—11th.

Insolvents.

Can have their Bonds and Final Petitions correctly and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on reasonable terms, on application at

No. 3, North 6th Street.

Open office every evening till 8 o'clock.

Jan. 4—11th.

To Artists.

The Lectures on Anatomy as applied to the Arts, to be delivered by Professor Bell, will commence on Monday the 14th inst. in the Pennsylvania Academy of fine Arts, and until the course is completed, a Lecture will be given every Monday and Friday, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.

The committee of arrangement will attend at the Academy, on Thursday the 10th and Friday the 11th, from one till two o'clock, for the purpose of distributing tickets to those who are entitled to the privileges of the institution; and with the exception of the Directors, Academicians, and the Artists who are not recognized by the committee, no person can receive a ticket without producing

From the London Literary Gazette.
Theodrie, a Domestic Tale.
By Thomas Campbell, Esq.
Small 8vo. pp. 112. Longman & Co.

Why that we say of this volume shall be Report rather than a Review, there are two reasons: first, because Mr. Campbell's poetry has already received the public stamp of its character; and the second, because Theodrie can hardly be considered as fairly published, and therefore liable to criticism, till Monday next, before which time our pages will have passed through many thousand hands.

It is a domestic story of some four hundred and fifty lines; and whether likely to extend the fame of its author or leave it where it was, our extracts will enable the judicious and the lovers of verse to form their own opinion. The scene opens with an Evening landscape of Switzerland, after the celebrated national air of the Swiss has been chanted—

"I was sunset, and the Ranges Vaches was sung,
And lights were o'er the Helvetic mountains flung.

That gave the glacier paths their richest glow,
And tinged the lakes like molten gold below.
Warmth dimm'd the wonted regions of the storm,
Where Parnassus like you saw the eagle's form.
That high in Heaven's verdant vaults would find
And sound it.

Woods nearer frown'd, and catenae dash'd and roared,
From heights brooded by the bounding hawk, and
Hills tinkling round the long drawn vales between.
And banners glitter'd white, and gardens flourish'd green.
Toss'd to the breeze the bright sweet air
The mountain bee was reveling on its glare,
And cooing with its minstrelsy across,
The scented wild weeds, and enamell'd moss,
Earth's features so harmoniously were linked,
The scene a great glad form, with life instinct,
That in Heaven's radiant breast, and sound it glow.

A striking object in this pastoral scene is a gothic church—

Was beautiful, ev'n though repugnant sound;
For there no yew nor cypress spread their gloom,
But rose blossom'd by each rustic tomb.
Amidst them one of spotless marble shone—
A maiden's grave—and 'twas inscribed thereon,
That young and loved she died where dust was thrown.

A companion relates the history of the buried maiden's life; a romantic enthusiasm—

Grace from her, and the soul of gladness play'd
O'er the blue eyes, or that mountain-maid.
Her fingers wove the chords they pass'd along,
And her lips seem'd to kiss the soul in song.

Julia was, however, the victim of hopeless love. Her youthful brother, Udolpho, served in the Austrian army under a heroic leader, Theodrie, whose valor and goodness is the theme of all his letters to his parents; and these inspire the earliest passion in the breast of the susceptible Julia. Of Theodrie it is told—

His name, forgotten, chief is now gone by,
His name, forgotten, chief is now gone by,
Yet to our hearts, and e'er when they show
Our fields of battle twenty years ago.
We tell you that his small broad forehead,
His charges, joyful, fact and triumphs told,
Time was, when song, were clung to his frame,
And soldiers loved the march that bore his name.
The zeal of martial hearts was at his call,
And that Helvetic, Udolpho's, most of all.

Udolpho is wounded in battle, but preserved and restored by his brave commander. Peace ensues, and he returns in health, and breathing gratitude towards his benefactor, to his native Switzerland;

In time, the strapping, vigorous and head,
Resumed his back and banner in the field,
And he with his right soldier-like, till now
The third campaign had mastered his brow.

When peace, though had a scanty pause for breath,
A curtain drop between the acts of death—
A check in frantic war's unfinish'd game,
Yet deeply bought, and deeply welcome came.

The camp broke up, and Udolpho left his cheer
As with a soldier's courage, brother's grief,
How light his footsteps crush'd the dust of gloom,
How light his footsteps crush'd the dust of gloom.

How dear the world's waste and wild of Sheek,
Though wrapt in clouds, and frowning as in scorn
Upon a downward world of pastoral charms;
Where, by the very smell of dairy-farms,
And fragrance from the mountain herbage blown,
Blissful his native hills he could have known!

He brings with him Theodrie's portrait;
and this incident contributes to nourish into still more passion to admiration the love of Julia. Theodrie at this period, instead of a visit to Switzerland, journeys to England, as is thus related:

Meanwhile Theodrie, who had years before
Learn'd England's tongue, and loved her classic lore,
A glad enthusiast now explored the land,
Where Nature, Freedom, Art, smile hand in hand.

Her vigorous soul, her culture as her soul;
Her towns, where art, science, country, and kings;
The quietude to senses, country, and kings;
Her works of art, resembling magic's powers.
Her mighty fleets, and learning's beautiful bowers.

These he had visited, with wonder's smile,
And scarce could find to quit so fair an isle.
Business our fates from unimportant things
May rise, like rivers out of little springs!
A trivial chance postpon'd his parting day,
And public tidings caus'd, in that delay,
An English jubilee.

He sees Constance during the illuminations (a new poetical scene, at least, for such an event), and becomes deeply enamoured of this English fair. He takes means to cultivate her acquaintance; and

—left not England's shore
Till he had known her; and to know her well
Proclaim'd, exalted, bound, enchantment's spell;
She with affectionate warmth, intense, refined,
The quietude to senses, country, and kings;
That, like her own image in the smiling brook,
Celestial peace was pictur'd in her look.

Here was the brow, in traits unappreciated,
That cheer'd the sad and tranquilized the text;
She studied not the means to outstep,
And yet the wisest that need to her lips,
But yet her voice had tones that sway'd the will.
He sought—he won her—and resolv'd to make
His future home in England to her sake.

Previously to their marriage it is necessary for him to visit the Continent, and among other places Switzerland,

where he discovers the secret of poor Julia's romantic attachment. To him—
Fair Julia, seem'd her brother's softer spirit—
A gem reflecting nature's purest light—
And with her graceful wit there was wrought
A widely sweet unworldliness of thought.
That almost child-like in his kindness drew,
And twin with Udolpho in his friendship grew.
But did his thoughts to love one moment stray?—
No! no! who had loved Constance could not change!
Besides, till grief betray'd her undesign'd,
Till unduly thought could scarcely reach his mind.

That eyes so young on years like his should beam
Unworldly devotion back in pure esteem.
[To be continued.]

From South America.
We have a letter from our correspondent at Santiago de Cuba, dated the 8th. of Oct. in which he says "that since I last wrote to you I have ascertained that the town of Copipo was not destroyed by the late earthquake as was then believed."

[A. Y. Com. Adv.]

A letter dated at Havana, on the 13th ult. says that the brig Edward, of New York, from Bordeaux for that place, with a valuable cargo, has been captured and carried off, and the captain murdered; the crew and supercargo, while they were below, escaped in a boat.—*Nat. Adv.*

Capt. Knight, of the brig Scio, arrived at this port yesterday, in 47 days from Palermo, informs that there had been no rain there for two months previous to his sailing; and that the country was likely to suffer very much from the drought.—*ib.*

By This Day's Southern Mail.

2 o'clock—the galleries are open to the People, on the Presidential question, and Senographers are admitted into the House.

From the National Intelligencer of Feb. 6.
We understand that the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, on the subject of Mr. Clay's appeal to the House, had a meeting yesterday, at which it was determined to address a letter to Mr. Kremer, inviting him to disclose any facts bearing upon the case, and then adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning, then to receive his reply.

OBITUARY.
DIED, yesterday morning, in the 40th year of his age, SAMUEL EWING, Esq. Counselor at law, an active and useful citizen, and an eminent member of his profession.

The Judges, Members of the Bar, and other associations, with which the late Samuel Ewing, Esq. was connected, are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

DIED, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, in the 70th year of his age, GODEFREY HAGA, Esq. an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

The friends and acquaintances of the late Godfrey Haga, Esq. are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late dwelling in Chestnut, above Twelfth street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DIED, on Tuesday afternoon, in the 31st year of his age, Doctor JOHN LEAMAN.
His friends, and the friends of the family, are particularly invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his mother's residence, North 4th street, Yoke's Hotel, without further invitation.

Departed this life, yesterday afternoon, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. MATTHEW DOKE.
His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the dwelling of his son, Mr. John Doke, No. 22 North 5th street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DIED, at New York, on Sunday the 6th inst. the Right Rev. JOHN CONNOLLY, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of New-York.

HEALTH OFFICE,
FEBRUARY 5, 1825.

INTERMENTS
In the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, from the 29th Jan. to the 5th Feb. 1825.

| DISEASES. | | DISEASES. | |
|--------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Adults | Children | Adults | Children |
| Apoplexy | 10 | Hives | 0 |
| Asphyxy | 0 | Hemorrhage | 1 |
| Consumption | 1 | Inflammation of the | 1 |
| Catarrh | 0 | Lungs | 1 |
| Consumption of the | 0 | Breast | 1 |
| Lungs | 9 | Measles | 0 |
| Convulsions | 0 | Palsy | 2 |
| Dropsy | 1 | Pneumia | 1 |
| of the Breast | 0 | Scurvy | 0 |
| in the Brain | 0 | Sudden | 3 |
| Debility | 1 | Unknown | 1 |
| Fever, Remittent | 1 | | |
| Hoping Cough | 0 | Total | 50-25 25 |

Of the foregoing there were,
Under 1 year 13 From 50 to 60 6
From 1 to 2 3 60 to 70 1
2 to 5 7 70 to 80 0
5 to 10 0 80 to 90 0
10 to 20 2 90 to 100 0
20 to 30 4 100 to 110 1
30 to 40 10
40 to 50 2 Total 50

Of the above interments, 5 were from the Almshouse, and 10 people of colour are included in the total amount.

By order of the Board,
Joseph Pryor, Clerk.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.
1825.

| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| January | 31 | 29 | 35 | 37 | | | | | | | | |
| February | 1 | 34 | 38 | 43 | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | 34 | 32 | 35 | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | 23 | 25 | 25 | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | 17 | 23 | 24 | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | 18 | 28 | 31 | | | | | | | | |

ALMANACK.

| 1825. | Sun | Sat | High | Moon's |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| FEBRUARY. | Rises. | Sets. | Water | Phases. |
| 8 Tuesday | 7 55 | 23 5 | 16 | Full |
| 9 Wednesday | 7 55 | 24 6 | 14 | Last |
| 10 Thursday | 7 55 | 25 7 | 13 | New |
| 11 Friday | 7 55 | 26 8 | 12 | 1st |
| 12 Saturday | 7 55 | 27 9 | 11 | 2nd |
| 13 Sunday | 7 55 | 28 10 | 10 | 3rd |
| 14 Monday | 7 55 | 29 11 | 9 | 4th |

17 The above Time of the Rising and Setting of the SUN is the true Time shown by a well regulated Clock, and not the apparent, or Solar Time, given in the ALMANACKS.

School Benches, &c.
A number of second hand benches, desks, &c. for sale cheap, if immediately applied for, at No. 2 N. 7th street.

Feb 7-31.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

BELOW.
Ship Delaware, Hamilton, from Liverpool, and a schooner from New York, and one from Boston.

MEMORANDA.
The ship William Savory, Phillips, of this port, in 102 days from Canton, with a cargo of Vans, Silks, &c. to E. Thomson, of this city, has arrived at New York, put in there owing to head winds and ice in the river Delaware. Left, Oct. 21st, 1824, at Canton, ships Woodruff Sims, Isaac; Addison, Hildebrand; Caledonia, Barr; Phoenix, Dixey; Frank, In; Garvin; Tobacco Plant, Reed; Superior, George, of Philadelphia; Maria, Bence; America, Lavender; Beaver, Depuyter; Henry Astor, Rosier; Superior, Dowdell; of New York; Gov. Endicott; Leander, Rowland; barque Patriot, Marshall; of Boston; ship Hamilton; brig Vancouver, Scudder of Boston. Sailed in company with ship Mary Lord, Auncell, for New York.

Ship Langdon Cheves, Baker, 5 days from Charleston, arrived at New York yesterday.—Passed off Charleston bar, a ship with S. W. in her forecast.

Brig Richmond, Reynegon, hence, for Trinidad, Cuba, was spoken 17th ult. lat. 21, long. 73.

Brig Sarah Ann, Moliere, hence, at Cuzco, 12th ult. in 19 days.

Brig Benjamin Franklin, Wing, at Holmes' Hole, 3d inst. from Richmond.

Brig Carlo, Hall, of New York, hence sailed from Buenos Ayres, 15th Nov. for Valparaiso, with her outward cargo.

Sloop Good Friends, Richards, hence, at New York, yesterday.

At Baltimore, schr. Gallant, from St. Thomas.—Left ship Kingston, brig Hannan, Berran, Mary Ann, of Philadelphia, and brig Padang.

Schr. Mexican, Pepper, hence, at New York.

Brig Delaware, Cole, hence at Antigua, in 14 days.

Brig Louisiana, Rugan, hence, at St. Thomas, in 14 days.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8.
Cleared, schr. Belvidere, Slaughter, Petersburg, Va; sloop Norfolk Packet, Skidmore, Norfolk.

Arrived, ship Dublin Packet, Newcomb, 36 days from Bordeaux, with brandy, wine, merchandise, &c. Left Jan. 1st, brig Hope, Spafford, of Philadelphia, for Buenos Ayres.

Ship Louise, Fosdick, for Belfast, with dry goods, linens, &c.

Brig Scio, Knight, of Boston, 47 days from Palermo, with merchandise, fruit, &c. Left no American vessels.

Schr. Fair American, Parish, of Baltimore, 18 days from Baltimore, in ballast, sailed in company with ship, for Folly Landing. Left no Am vessels.

Capt. Bossey, at Boston, who left Liverpool on the night of Jan. 5, reports that the Leeds, which sailed same morning for New York, got ashore on Burbo Bank, and broke her back. Capt. B. saw a ship going up supposed to be her.

Chestnut Ward.
The Democratic citizens of Chestnut Ward are requested to attend a meeting this evening, (Wednesday) at 7 o'clock, at Mr. Andrew Oliver's inn, sign of the Indian King, Market street, for a reconsideration of the proceedings of meeting 31st ult.

FRANKLIN LIBRARY.
No. 48, South 3d Street near Girard's Bank.

Lionel Lincoln by the author of the Spy, Greave in 1823 and 1824, by Col. Standhope; Hall's Account of the Colombian Republic; A Day in Athens by Mrs. Wright; Recollections of Lord Byron by Dallas; Tales of an American Landlord; Valley of the Shanandoah; Peep at the Pilgrims; Redwood, Saratoga; Hoboken; Highlanders; &c. &c. Feb. 9.

Philadelphia Theatre.
The Curtain will rise at half past 6 precisely.

This Evening, Feb. 9,
Will be presented, a new Comedy, called

Pigeons and Crows.

Sir Peter Pigwiggins, Mr. Jefferson
Captain Neville, Mr. Wood

After which, a Grand Serio-Comic Romance, (in 2 acts) founded on a popular Fairy Tale, called

Cherry and Fair Star;
Or, the Children of Cyprus.

Sanguinetti, Mr. Wallace
Cherry, Mrs. Bailey
Fair Star, Wallace
Papilio, Wood

On Thursday Cherry and Fair Star.

On Friday, the School for Scandal—Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. Barnes—Charles Surface, Mr. Cooper—Lady Teazle, M. A. Barnes.

On Saturday, Virginia.

Mr. COOPER is also engaged for five nights, and will appear in the course of the week.

The New Tragedy of Cato Gracchus, (by the Author of Virginia) will be immediately produced—Gracchus by Mr. Cooper.

Proper officers are appointed who will rigidly enforce decorum.

A few seats, nightly in the Orchestra, for sale at Box Prices, at Mr. Johnston's Office.

Checks not transferable.

Red Men Rifle Corps.
The members of the Company will meet at the House of Gen. Thomas Snyder, Iron Sign, Third near Coates's street, on Thursday evening the 10th inst. at 7 o'clock, on particular business.

By Order of CAPTAIN KNORR.
WM. MEHRHEAD, Sec'y.

Money to Loan.
On Mortgage in small sums, on Real Estate in the city or county of Philadelphia. Apply to

P. I. Witthohn,
Conveyancer, No. 103, South Second Street.

Feb. 9 ult.

5th Company Citizen Volunteers.
A special meeting will be held on Wednesday Evening, the 9th inst. at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the usual place.

ANTHONY R. GEMENEY,
Feb. 8 Secretary.

Insolvent Debtors
For the next March Term, can have their Bonds and Final Petitions correctly and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on such terms as may be suitable to the condition of the applicants, at

No. 7, North Sixth Street,
Jan 8-11d

To Western and Southern Merchants.

HENRY SIMPSON,
No. 18, North Front Street,

Has always on hand, for sale at low prices for cash or acceptances, an assortment of DOMESTIC COTTONS and WOOLLENS, INDIA, GERMAN and FRENCH SILKS, BRITISH WORSTEDS, COTTONS & WOOLLENS.

N. B. Fashionable articles for Men and Women's wear, constantly for sale;

Also, Cotton Yarns, from No's. 6 to 30.
AND
India Satin Damasks,
Jan. 15-163m

SAMUEL CRAY CROFTS' BRASS & BELL FOUNDRY.

Back of No. 42, South Fifth street, below Walnut street.

Where he invites all those who make use of Brass Castings, and articles in his line, to call and make one single trial, and then judge for themselves.

Brass and Silver Castings.
Will be handsomely executed, and shall be free from Sand-holes, flaws, dross, iron, and every thing that would render them imperfect. His work will be made of the best materials, and at very reduced prices. Having had much experience in his line of business, the public may rest assured that they will meet with satisfaction.

Warranted Mineral Water Apparatus.
Of the new and safe plan, will be made and repaired to order. Also, Breweries, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, Mathematical Instrument Makers, and Will-Wright's work, will be handsomely executed to order.

BELLS.
Of all sizes, for Churches, Ships, Auction Stores, Houses, Hose Carriages, and Sleighs, likewise Round Bells of all sizes will be neatly recast.

Patent Hydrant Cocks.
He has also invented a lasting Hydrant Cock, more useful than any that has ever been in use, and warranted not to freeze in cold weather. It will be impossible to wear this cock out in fifty years, and no danger of being put out of order. Persons desirous of seeing it, can call at his shop, or at Dr. Bergin's Drug Store, S. E. corner of Third and Arch streets.

Winter Arrangements.
NEW UNION COACH
AND
STEAM BOAT LINE,
For NEW YORK, fare through

Only \$3 50.
Passengers will leave B. Reeve's ferry, foot of Market Street, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock; lodge at Bordentown, and arrive in New York the next day, in the new and elegant Steam Boat Legislature from Amboy.—Fare through only \$3 50.

For seats apply at the old established Steam Boat office, No. 13, Market Street, or of the bar-keeper at Market Street ferry, upper side.

N. B. Passengers going in the above line will avoid travelling in the Coaches by night.

Jan. 17. JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

Insolvents
Can have their Bonds and Final Petitions correctly and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on reasonable terms, on application at

No. 3, North 6th Street.
Near Market.

Office open every evening till 8 o'clock.
Jan. 4-11d Every.

To Artists.
The Lectures on Anatomy as applied to the Arts, to be delivered by Professor Bell, will commence on Monday the 14th inst. in the Pennsylvania Academy of fine Arts, and until the course is completed, a Lecture will be given every Monday and Friday, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.

The committee of arrangement will attend at the Academy, on Thursday the 10th and Friday the 11th, from one till two o'clock, for the purpose of distributing tickets to those who are entitled to the privileges of the institution; and with the exception of the Directors, Academicians, and the Artists who are not recognized by the committee, no person can receive a ticket without producing a certificate from an Academician, stating that the individual is regularly engaged in the practice or study of the Fine Arts.

THOS. DOUGHTY, No. 45, Sanson street.
CHAS. B. LAWRENCE, corner of Sanson and Seventh st.

JOHN NEAGLE, No. 116, Walnut street.
Committee of Arrangement.

Secretary of Pennsylvania Academicians.
Feb. 8, 1825.

Lionel Lincoln.
By the Author of the Spy, Pilot, &c. just received at the

Franklin Library,
No. 98, North 6th street, 5 doors above Cherry st.—Where may be had all the late publications; as likewise, a choice selection of the most admired Novels, Romances, Tales, &c.

Terms of the Library:
Subscribers pay a advance \$5 per annum—\$2 75 for Six Months—\$1 50 for Three Months—75 Cents for one Month; with the privilege of exchanging books daily.

Non-subscribers pay 12 1/2 cents for the loan of an octavo volume; or 6 1/2 cents for a duodecimo or smaller volume, per week.

Catalogues to be had at the Library.
Feb. 8

For Sale or Rent,
A First-Rate Merchant, and

Grist, and Saw Mill, with a large stone dwelling House, Frame Stable, garden, and about Two Acres of Meadow, situate on Gum Creek, in Upper Providence township, Delaware County, thirteen miles from Philadelphia. The mill is in good order for grinding merchant work, and grist; having two water wheels, and three pair of stones, two of which are burrs, and the necessary machinery. This will have a very large run of country custom, and possesses superior advantages over most others for sale. Possession can be had on the 1st of April. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber near the premises.

Abraham Jones.
Feb 8-31

Asylum for Lost Children.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Provident Society, on the 14th inst. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the House of Industry, at No. 3 South Alley, near Market and Fifth streets, be offered to the public as an Asylum for lost Children, and that the Matron and Superintendent be directed to offer every comfort to such lost children as may be brought to the house, and to furnish information to their relatives and friends.

Resolved, That an appropriate sign be procured and placed on a conspicuous part of the building, and that these resolutions be published in all the city papers.

Silas E. Weir, Sec'y.
Editors of the city newspapers are requested to copy the above.

Jan 20-31

Lionel Lincoln.
JUST received and for sale by JOHN GRIGGS, No. 9 North 4th street, Lionel Lincoln, by the author of the Spy, Pilot, &c. &c.

20 cases Super Bie's Eye Hdkts.
Super Black Silk do.

Entitled to debenture, and for sale by
RITCHEN & LOCKHART,
Jan 20-31

No. 163, Market street.

Notice to Manufacturers.

Proposals will be received at this office, to furnish for the use of the United States Army, for the year 1825, the following enumerated articles of American manufacture, viz:

Blue cloth, dyed in indigo, 6-4 wide,
Grey twilled cloth, 6-4 wide,
Cotton drilling, unbleached, 7-8 wide,
Cotton drilling, do. 3-4 wide,
Cotton shirting, do. 7-8 wide,
Flannel shirting, of cotton and wool, 7-8 wide,
Woollen blankets,
Woollen half stockings, Germantown manufacture, per dozen pairs,
Woollen socks, do. do. per dozen pairs,
Woollen gloves, do. do. per dozen pairs,
Spades, per dozen, Drums, complete.

To be delivered at the U. States Arsenal, near Philadelphia, and to be subject to strict inspection. Samples of the foregoing articles will be exhibited at this office.

The proposals must be in writing, sealed and endorsed "Proposals," and will be received until the 20th of February, 1825.

Commissary General's Office, Philadelphia, }
Jan. 22, 1825.